



2-13-1908

## The Independent, V. 33, Thursday, February 13, 1908, [Whole Number: 1701]

The Independent

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Prompt and accurate in building construction.  
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FIFTH AVENUE, COLLEGEVILLE, PA.  
A full line of wall paper and paint for sale.  
Your patronage solicited.

### IN A FALLING BALLOON

Fearful and Tragic Experience of  
Three Aeronauts.

### ONE SAVED AS BY A MIRACLE

The Terrific Cold and the Peculiar  
Sensations That Encompassed the  
Daring Voyagers at an Altitude of  
Over Five Miles—The Descent.

One of the most terrific experiences  
in the history of ballooning was that  
of three aeronauts who in 1875 made  
an ascension in a large and well made  
balloon, the Zenith. In this voyage  
the object was to reach the greatest  
possible altitude. The balloon rose to  
a height of 23,000 feet—that is, about  
five and a half miles from the earth.  
At this point something happened—  
what, no one will ever know, since the  
only surviving balloonist, Tissandier,  
was at the time insensible. But the  
balloon began a rapid fall and finally  
struck the ground with such a fright-  
ful shock that Sivel and Croce-Spin-  
nelli were killed instantly, while Tis-  
sandier's life was spared by a miracle.  
The account of this voyage is per-  
haps best told in Tissandier's own  
words:

"At 23,000 feet we were standing up  
in the car. Sivel, who had given up  
for a moment, was reinvigorated.  
Croce-Spinelli was motionless in front  
of me. I felt stupefied and frozen. I  
wished to put on my fur gloves. But  
without being conscious of it the ac-  
tion of taking them from my pocket  
necessitated an effort that I could no  
longer make. I copy verbatim the fol-  
lowing lines which were written by  
me, although I have no very distinct  
remembrance of doing so. They are  
traced in a hardly legible manner by a  
hand trembling with cold:  
"My hands are frozen. I am all  
right. We are all right. Fog in the  
horizon, with little rounded cirrus. We  
are ascending. Croce pants. He in-  
hales oxygen. Sivel closes his eyes.  
Croce also closes his eyes. Sivel  
throws out ballast. Sivel seized his  
knife and cut successively three cords,  
and the three bags emptied them-  
selves, and we ascended rapidly.  
"When Sivel cut away the bags of  
ballast at the height of about 24,000

feet I seemed to remember that he was  
sitting at the bottom of the car and  
nearly in the same position as Croce-  
Spinelli. For my part, I was in the  
angle of the car, thanks to which sup-  
port I was able to hold up, but I soon  
felt too weak even to turn my head to  
look at my companions. This was  
about 1:30 p. m. At 2:08 p. m. I  
awoke for a moment and found the  
balloon rapidly descending. I was able  
to cut away a bag of ballast to check  
the speed and wrote in my notebook  
the following words:

"We are descending. Temperature,  
3 degrees. I throw out ballast. Bar-  
ometer, 12.4 inches. We are descend-  
ing. Sivel and Croce still in a faint-  
ing state at the bottom of the car.  
Descending very rapidly."  
"Hardly had I written these lines  
when a kind of trembling seized me,  
and I fell back weakened again. There  
was a violent wind from below up-  
ward, denoting a very rapid descent.  
After some minutes I felt myself  
shaken by the arm and recognized  
Croce, who had revived. "Throw out  
ballast," he said to me. "We are de-  
scending." But I could hardly open  
my eyes and did not see whether Sivel  
was awake. I called to mind that  
Croce unfasted the aspirator, which  
he then threw overboard, and he threw  
out ballast, rugs, etc.

"At 3:30 p. m. I opened my eyes  
again. I felt dreadfully giddy and op-  
pressed, but gradually came to myself.  
The balloon was descending with  
frightful speed and making great oscil-  
lations. I crept along on my knees  
and pulled Sivel and Croce by the  
arm. "Sivel! Croce!" I exclaimed.  
"Wake up!" My two companions were  
huddled up motionless in the car, cov-  
ered by their cloaks. I collected all my  
strength and endeavored to raise them  
up. Sivel's face was black, his eyes  
dull, and his mouth was open and full  
of blood. Croce's eyes were half closed,  
and his mouth was bloody.

"To relate what happened afterward  
is impossible. I felt a frightful wind.  
We were still 9,700 feet high. There  
remained in the car two bags of bal-  
last, which I threw out. I was draw-  
ing near the earth. I looked for my  
knife to cut the small rope which held  
the anchor, but could not find it. I was  
like a madman and continued to call,  
"Sivel, Sivel!" By good fortune I was  
able to put my hand upon my knife  
and detach the anchor at the right  
moment.

"The shock on coming to the ground  
was dreadful. The balloon seemed as  
if it was being flattened. I thought it  
was going to remain where it had fallen,  
but the wind was high, and it was  
dragged across fields. The bodies of  
my unfortunate friends were shaken  
about in the car, and I thought every  
moment they would be jerked out. At  
length, however, I seized the valve  
line, and the gas soon escaped from  
the balloon, which lodged against a  
tree. It was then 4 o'clock. On step-  
ping out I was seized with a feverish  
attack and sank down and thought for  
a moment that I was going to join my  
friends in the next world, but I came  
to. I found the bodies of my friends  
cold and stiff. I had them put under  
shelter in an adjacent barn. The de-  
scent of the Zenith took place on the  
plains 155 miles from Paris as the  
crow flies. The greatest height at-  
tained in this ascent is estimated at  
28,000 feet."—W. R. C. Latson in Min-  
neapolis Journal.

### ARTILLERY CURIOSITIES.

Did Time Cannon That Were Made of  
Leather, Wood and Rock.

Among the curiosities of artillery  
odd inventions have a great place.  
Cannon have been made of the most  
unlikely materials. Leather was used  
as early as Henry VIII's day at the  
siege of Boulogne. The very articles  
were stored in the tower once, and  
Evelyn saw them there, inscribed  
"Non Marti opus est cui non deficit  
Mercurius." Are they still lying in  
some corner of a forgotten lumber  
room? The Scotch employed leather  
guns in 1640 to batter Lord Conway's  
fortifications at Newbourne, and they  
did the work well. Describing the fe-  
verish alarm in Paris in 1792, Carlyle  
says: "One citizen has wrought out the  
scheme of a wooden cannon, which  
France shall exclusively profit by in  
the first instance. It is to be made of  
staves by the coopers, of almost bound-  
less caliber, but uncertain as to  
strength."

Two small pieces brought to France  
by the Siamese ambassadors as pres-  
ents from their king to Louis XIV.  
were the only artillery procurable for  
the attack on the Bastille—of eccentric  
model no doubt, adorned with dragons  
and golden inscriptions, but efficient  
workmanship. We read of gold cannon  
in India. There were two so de-  
scribed at Baroda in Burton's time,  
"to which regular adoration was of-  
fered." In fact, the tubes were of  
steel, but the massive gold casing cost  
£20,000.

For the defense of Malta in the old  
days the knights "invented a kind of  
ordnance of their own, unknown to all  
the world beside," says Brydson, an  
eyewitness. They followed out the nat-

ural rock here and there in such fash-  
ion that the cavity was like a mortar,  
put a barrel of gunpowder into the  
hole, plugged it with a wooden disk  
exactly fitting and heaped miscellane-  
ous projectiles thereupon. About fifty  
of these singular cannon defended  
creeks and landing places. Some of  
them were six feet in diameter and  
threw 10,000 pounds weight of iron or  
stone into the air. Doubtless if all  
went well they would do tremendous  
execution upon an enemy trying to  
disembark.

But there are eccentricities still more  
curious on record. In a tomb on the  
island of Chinal, near Usumacinta,  
Mexico, was found a cannon four feet  
eleven inches long of terra cotta, with  
terra cotta bullets. It is suggested  
that when Cortes retired after his  
great flight at Ceutla, Tabasco, the na-  
tives copied the Spanish guns in clay,  
hoping to produce the same results.—  
London Standard.

### LIKE THE INFERNO.

Graphic Description of a Climb Over  
a Volcanic Island.

A climb over a volcanic island in  
Bering sea is thus described in Outing  
Magazine by Robert Dunn:  
"Cliff sank away into chaos. Up-  
right fans of tuffa, crevices like salt  
crusted wounds, chasms with leprous  
edges—breathed all like mad. Less  
steam, but more crinkly and venomous  
gases. Parched white and red and  
other in their depths, they seemed al-  
most to whistle—yet they did not  
whistle—a furtive, ambient, high  
pressure 'Zjssho-ooo!' Was it sound?  
Then I would pause and catch only the  
horrid, overburdened silence.  
"The 'thing' seemed more friendly.  
The sulphur no longer choked. You  
could have passed a burning bunch of  
miners' matches under my nose and I  
would have gulped the fumes like  
fresh air. But the invisible venom  
still belched out everywhere, secret  
and furtive; now from jaws and  
gashes four feet and more across, no  
longer red yellow, but with fangs  
crusted white or brilliant green and  
bristling with rapier-like stalagmites.  
Heat tremors pulsed, as the whole  
were a vast roof too close under the  
eye of the sun. And below on the  
blasted acre under the beak the pant-  
ing steam flashed out the supreme de-  
solation—crumbling, clinkery and over-  
parched; trailed away its smear of the  
dull rainbow hues of sulphur from  
grotesque mosaics. It was a pudding  
of slag fresh from that great furnace  
of the unknown fusing point, and how  
alien to the cold waves and winds of  
the subarctic!"

### Brain Growth.

The brain usually stops growing at  
about fifty, and from sixty to seventy  
it is more likely to decrease. It has  
been related by Canon MacColl that  
Mr. Gladstone's head was constantly  
outgrowing his hats. As late as the  
Midlothian campaign, when he was  
nearly seventy, he was obliged to have  
his head remeasured for this reason.  
Canon MacColl's conclusion that this  
continued growth of brain contributed  
to Mr. Gladstone's perennial youthfulness  
appears not unwarranted.—Lon-  
don Spectator.

### Oratory.

"What am oratory, Brudder Jack-  
son?"  
"Brudder Simmins, I will elucidate.  
If you says black an' white, dat am  
foolish, but if you says black an' white  
an' bellers like a bull an' pounds on a  
table wit bife fists dat am oratory.  
an' some people will believe you."—  
Atlanta Constitution.

### A Juvenile Wriggle.

Mother (an invalid)—Elmer, what  
did you do with the orange Mrs. Neigh-  
bors gave you to give to me yester-  
day? Small Elmer—It was too sour  
for you, mamma, so I put some sugar  
on it and ate it myself.—Chicago News.

It is from the remembrance of joys  
we have lost that the arrows of af-  
fliction are pointed.—Mackenzie.

### Getting Closer.

"When I first knew that man," said  
the observant waiter, "he couldn't have  
been making more than \$1,000 a year.  
I'll bet it's \$10,000 now."  
"How do you know?" asked the oth-  
er.

"He used to give a fifty cent tip, but  
now he only gives me a nickel."—Phil-  
adelphia Press.

### A Model Cookbook.

"What! You have written a new  
cookbook for your wife? How did you  
do it?"  
"Easy enough. I wrote the name of  
each dish and underneath it the res-  
taurant where it can be had best."—  
Fliegende Blätter.

The watched pot never boils. A gas  
meter is different.—Washington Times.

Be wise today. 'Tis madness to de-  
fer.—Young.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington D. C., Feb. 6, 1908.—  
Tariff revision has had the first  
place in the discussions of Congress  
this week. Everybody is willing to  
admit that the tariff needs revising  
but nobody with any power in the  
matter is willing to make the  
slightest move to that end. Sena-  
tor Beveridge, of Indiana, who is  
perhaps as honest a revisionist as  
there is on the majority side has  
been urging the passage of a bill  
for the appointment of a so-called  
non-partisan tariff commission. The  
argument in favor of such a com-  
mission is that it will have more  
time to work and can do more in the  
way of going over the tariff sched-  
ules and details than can a mere  
Congressional committee. Mr. Be-  
veridge says that it is impossible for  
Congress to do the work itself and  
that the subject being one requir-  
ing very careful consideration, a  
commission should be appointed to  
deal with it. Speaker Cannon, on  
the other hand, says that when the  
time comes for tariff revision Con-  
gress will be perfectly able to  
handle it. In the mind of the  
Speaker this time will never come,  
least not so long as the Honorable  
Joseph G. Cannon is Speaker of the  
House. A good many of the major-  
ity members, even those who are  
not in favor of the revision, but who  
think the House should make motion  
in order to satisfy the public, grasp  
at the suggestion of a tariff com-  
mission as affording opportunity for  
almost unlimited delay. Appoint-  
ments to the Commission likewise  
would be very desirable and good  
paying jobs so that they could be  
worked both ways and afford some  
very nice patronage picking.

Some surprise was caused this  
week by an order from the Presi-  
dent temporarily suspending from  
office the Public Printer, Charles H.  
Stillings. This is the culmination  
of a long fight against the Public  
Printer by a number of very warm  
enemies he has made during his in-  
cumbency. The chief opposition to  
the Public Printer has come from  
the labor unions. This was be-  
cause he has always been pronoun-  
cedly an "open-shop" man. This  
phase of the controversy did not ap-  
peal to the President, particularly  
as he has always held that the Gov-  
ernment should not be bound by  
any labor union limitations in the  
conduct of its business. There  
were other personal charges against  
the Public Printer, some of them  
getting to the point where the Post  
Office Department came near bar-  
ring a patent medicine firm with  
which he was connected from the  
use of the mails. Even this had no  
effect on his connection with the  
printing Office, what President  
Roosevelt wanted being a capable  
printer rather than a highly moral  
individual. But the President  
started an investigation of his own  
some weeks ago and was shown  
that the cost of public printing had  
increased very largely under the  
Stillings management. On top of  
this came an investigation by the  
House Committee on Printing which  
disclosed some remarkable per-  
formances in connection with sup-  
ply contracts in the service. Mr.  
Stillings had sometime ago installed  
what was known as the Audit  
System, nominally to bring the ex-  
penses of the office down to a rea-  
sonable commercial basis. It de-  
veloped, however, that some of the  
officers of this Audit System were  
also officers of a supply company  
that had been getting some very  
good-paying contracts from the  
Government Printing Office. There  
is no question from the evidence al-  
ready produced before the Com-  
mittee that there has been an im-  
mense amount of contract grafting  
in the Printery. Nothing has pub-  
licly developed to connect Mr. Still-  
ings with this species of graft but  
the President announced this week  
that it was impossible for the  
House Committee to effectively con-

clude its investigation while Mr.  
Stillings remained Public Printer.  
Consequently he has been super-  
seded by William Rossiter, hereto-  
fore Chief Clerk of the Census  
Bureau, a Bureau entirely inde-  
pendent of the Government Print-  
ing Office. The labor unions are  
well enough satisfied to have Mr.  
Stillings removed on any score, and  
there have been some critics who  
have been mean enough to suggest  
that the action of the President was  
taken with a view to the effect it  
would have on the labor vote. Of  
course this is an interpretation  
which cannot possibly be put on  
the case.

The Democratic party has again  
brought up the subject of Philip-  
pine independence and proposes to  
make it an issue of the next Presi-  
dential Campaign. Resolutions,  
which of course stand no earthly  
show of being adopted have been  
introduced demanding that the  
President shall fix 1913 as the time  
for handing the Islands over to the  
natives, taking the precaution to in-  
sure the United States coaling  
stations and a naval base there and  
negotiating with the great powers  
to guarantee the neutrality of the  
archipelago. This discussion is a  
pure waste of breath and is shown  
by the recent report of Secretary  
Taft, who knows the Islands if any  
man does, to be utterly impractic-  
able. Still it is interesting as an  
indication of at least one Democra-  
tic campaign issue.

Secretary Metcalf has just let an  
important contract from the Navy  
Department for a new type of sub-  
marine which, it is said, will be the  
most powerful and effective of  
any submarine in any navy of the  
world. The new boat is to have a  
contract speed of 14 knots, although  
her makers say that they can guar-  
antee a maximum of sixteen knots  
under the specifications. She is to  
have a cruising capacity of not less  
than 70 hours and will be able to re-  
main submerged longer than any  
other submarine now afloat. She  
will carry six torpedo tubes which  
is a heavier offensive armament  
than any other submarine. On of  
the interesting features of the new  
boat is that she will have an air  
lock in the bow similar to the air  
lock in submarine tunnel work and  
through this it will be possible to  
send out men in diving armor to  
work outside of the boat while she  
is still submerged. It is also planned  
that this chamber will form an em-  
ergency exit for the crew in case of  
accident and will prevent such  
fatalities as have happened to a  
number of submarines in foreign  
naries.

### COIN FROM ALEXANDER'S DAY.

In the side of an old well where it  
had lain undisturbed for 2200 years  
an earthenware jar containing five  
hundred pieces of the time of Alex-  
ander the Great has been found,  
says the Scientific American. One  
hundred of these were specimens of  
the silver tetradrachm of Alex-  
ander the Great, a coin correspond-  
ing in weight to our half dollar. The  
pieces are very thick and are made  
of silver of great purity. The ob-  
verse bears the head of Hercules  
in a lion's skin; the reverse shows  
Zeus seated in a chair. All bear  
the name of Alexander in Greek.  
Monograms and mint marks of  
great interest were found on many  
pieces of this lot, and some of the  
pieces bore the Greek word for the  
mint marks, designating the towns  
or cities where they were struck.  
The coins are all in very high re-  
lief, so that only two or three could  
be stacked together without their  
tumbling over. The find was made  
at Luxor.

"My five daughters are all mar-  
ried now." "I suppose you had  
considerable difficulty in getting so  
large a number of girls off your  
hands." "No. The difficulty is in  
keeping so large a number of hus-  
bands on their feet." — Boston  
Record.



# THE INDEPENDENT

TERMS—\$1.00 PER YEAR  
IN ADVANCE.

Thursday, Feb'y 13, '08.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

Parish of St. Paul's Memorial P. E. Church, Oaks, Perkiomen, Audubon. The Rev. T. P. Ege, rector. Sunday services: Union Church, Audubon, 10.45 a. m., with Holy Communion first in month. St. Paul's, Oaks, 8.30 p. m., with Holy Communion third in month 8.30 a. m. Children's Evensong last in month 3 p. m. Sunday School 2.30 p. m. Vested choir. Free sittings. Cordial welcome. The rector, residing at Oaks, will be pleased to receive calls for visitation or ministrations. Address Oaks P. O.

Evansburg M. E. Church, Rev. S. B. Garrett pastor. Sabbath School, 9.30 a. m. Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Song and prayer services, 7 p. m.

Trinity Reformed Church, Collegeville, Rev. F. C. Yost, D. D., pastor. Services next Sunday at 10 a. m. Sunday School at 9. Junior Christian Endeavor at 2 p. m., and Senior C. E. at 7 p. m.

St. James' Church, Lower Providence, Rev. F. S. Ballentine, rector. Morning service and sermon, 10.30. Sunday School, 1.45 p. m. Evening service and sermon, 8. Holy Communion, First Sunday in the month. All are cordially invited and welcome.

St. Luke's Reformed Church, Trappe, Rev. S. L. Messinger, S. T. D., pastor. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Preaching every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Catechetical class at 2 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. prayer meeting at 6.45 p. m. Bible Study meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. All are most cordially invited to attend the services.

United Evangelical Church, Rev. George K. Riffert, pastor, Trappe—Preaching at 10 a. m.; Sunday School at 2 p. m. Limerick—Preaching at 2.30 p. m.; Sunday School at 1.30 p. m.; C. E. at 7.30 p. m.

Passenger trains leave Collegeville for Philadelphia: 7.05, 7.45, 11.30 a. m., 6.05 p. m. Sundays—7.11 a. m., 6.35 p. m. For Allentown: 7.45, 11.02 a. m., 3.22, 6.05 p. m. Sundays—8.30 a. m., 7.39 p. m.

## Home and Abroad.

—Election day

—Next Tuesday.

—Good government at large must begin with good government about home.

—On Monday and Tuesday mornings of this week below zero temperature prevailed in this quarter.

—A large quantity of ice has been stored away in the Valley this week.

—St. Valentine's Day to-morrow.

—Wednesday of this week, February 12, was the 99th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

—For information relating to the April primary election see editorial department, this issue.

—At Stroudsburg, this State, it was 22 degrees below zero, Monday morning.

—Wm. Todd Sr., of Norristown, called upon old friends in Trappe and this borough, Tuesday.

—Howard Keyser, of this borough, recently found an old English penny, dated 1777, while working in his father's yard.

—Valentine fete at the college Saturday evening.

—The entire family of Frank Long, of Tylersport, are suffering from scarlet fever.

—Norristown has raised the license on moving picture shows from \$25 to \$100 a year, the same as regular theatres.

—Farmers in upper Berks county complain that steers and hogs are fattening slowly owing to the poor quality of the corn.

—John C. Boorse, who has been Justice of the Peace in Towamencin for 48 years, has been renominated by Republicans of that township.

—A Bible published in 1766, weighing 16 pounds and 9 inches thick, is owned by a family at Basket, Berks county.

—The Hamburg Silk Company has been awarded the contract to furnish the United States Government 60,000 black silk mufflers for use in the various departments.

—The ice harvest is in full swing at all the big ponds of the John C. Hancock Ice Company and the American Ice Company, along the Perkiomen from Greenlane to Hosenack.

—Accused of looking around to tax everything in sight, Pottstown Councilmen are reminded by local merchants to focus their eyes on peddlers and fakirs who sell inferior goods and pay no tax to do it.

—The overcrowded condition of the insane hospital at Norristown is shown by the 416 patients sleeping in the corridors, of whom 184 are women. One new building is under way, and two others are being contracted for.

—By means of a human chain made up of fellow-skaters, Earl Levengood, of Pottstown, was saved from drowning in Manatwamy Creek.

## Sunday School Offering.

The offering of the Sunday School of St. James' church Evansburg, for the chapel at Valley Forge, amounted to \$5.01.

## Scalded Her Hand.

One day last week Mrs. F. J. Ashenfelter, of this borough, while carrying a bucket of boiling water, tripped and fell and severely scalded her hand.

## Entertainment.

Mr. W. H. Allerton, an elocutionist, impersonator, and reader, of Norristown, will give an entertainment in St. James' Parish House, Evansburg, on Saturday evening, February 22. Tickets, 10 and 15 cents.

## Fire at Spring City.

Fire Monday afternoon completely gutted the bakery of F. A. Diemer, Spring City and for a time the dwelling and nearby business places were threatened. The loss is over \$1000 which is covered by insurance.

## Death Resulted From Fall From Mow.

John H. Freed, of Morwood, died on Thursday from injuries sustained in falling from a mow in his barn. His skull was crushed. An operation was performed a day or two after the accident with the hope of saving his life. Deceased, who was 40 years of age, leaves a widow.

## Proposed New Church Building For Royersford.

The erection of a new church is proposed by the First Reformed congregation of Royersford, to cost about \$25,000, and the first money raised for the building fund was \$35, realized at a market held under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society.

## Meeting of Supervisors.

A meeting of the Montgomery County Association of Township Supervisors will be held in the Court House, Norristown, on Thursday, February 20. There will be a morning session at 10 o'clock; afternoon session at 1.30 o'clock. Among the speakers will be Judges Swartz and Weand, and Hon. Jos. W. Hunter.

## Memorial Meeting.

On Monday evening the Norristown and Collegeville Woman Suffrage Association held a Susan B. Anthony Memorial meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Platt of 517 Haws Avenue, Norristown. A very interesting program was rendered after which a sale of valentines took place. Refreshments were served and a good social time enjoyed.

## Hotel License Applications.

The application for liquor licenses of all kinds have all been filed with the Clerk of Courts, Norristown. There are 207 hotel applications and include two new ones—William J. Maxton, of Pottstown, for the Ninth Ward, and S. B. Bockius in Abington. There are 21 applications for restaurant licenses. The wholesale applications number 15. There are 3 brewery applications, 1 distillery and 1 bottler.

## Installation Exercises.

Rev. Irvin F. Wagner will be installed as pastor of the Lower Providence Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening, February 18, at 7.30. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. J. Allen Crawford, of Norristown; the charge to the pastor by Rev. W. K. McKinney, of Bridgeport; the charge to the people by Rev. J. F. Sheppard, of Conshohocken. Good music will be furnished by the choir.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by his firm. Wallding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## Death of I. Heston Todd.

I. Heston Todd, a well known resident of Chester Valley and owner of extensive quarries and lime kilns, died on Monday. One son survives.

## County Home Affairs.

Steward J. K. Leidy's figures show that during the past year a reduction of \$4,000 was made, as compared with the year previous, in maintaining the institution. A good showing.

## Injured by a Fall.

Mrs. Esther Fetterolf had the misfortune on Wednesday of last week to fall down the cellar stairs at the home of her son, A. D. Fetterolf, this borough. The aged lady sustained several very painful injuries.

## A Good Time for Everyone.

A very pleasant evening is promised all who attend the Valentine Fete to be given Saturday evening in Bomberger Hall. Amusement of all kinds as well as plenty of good things to eat will afford pleasure for all.

## C. E. Anniversary Exercises.

Special anniversary exercises will be held in Trinity church, this borough, next Sunday evening at 7.30, by the Christian Endeavor Society. Mr. R. M. Honeyman of the Y. M. C. A. of Norristown will give an address. Special music will be rendered.

## Meeting of Historical Society.

The annual meeting of the Montgomery County Historical Society, which takes place on February 22, promises, this year, to be one of the most interesting meetings the society has held in years. In addition to the annual election of officers many papers of an historical nature will be read.

## Death.

Grace, daughter of John and Susan Myers, of this borough, died of whooping cough and bronchial pneumonia on Wednesday of last week, in her fourth year. The funeral was held on Saturday at 1 o'clock. Interment in Trinity cemetery; undertaker J. L. Bechtel in charge.

## Very Low Price For Farm.

In the matter of low prices for farms, all records in Montgomery county were broken at a public sale in Marlborough township last week, when the property of the late Joseph Bartlett, comprising 61 acres of good land, with a ten-room stone dwelling, a Swiss barn and several smaller buildings, was sold to John G. Weltner, of Greenlane for \$560.

## Soft Corn Rotting.

Farmers in the eastern end of Lancaster county are sustaining heavy losses through rotting of their grain in the cribs. One farmer, John A. Stoltzfus, was compelled to haul a large portion of his corn into the fields, as it had spoiled beyond use as feed. Before he knew of the condition of the grain, Mr. Hertzner, another farmer, had fed it to his stock, a portion of which died from the effects.

## Many Descendants.

To Mr. and Mrs. Michael Keller, of Ephrata, belongs the distinction of having more descendants than any other couple in that section of Lancaster county, if not in the State. Their descendants numbered 227, of whom 177 are living. Twelve children were born to the aged couple, of whom ten, five daughters and five sons, are still living. Besides their children there survive 70 grandchildren, 95 great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Keller were married in 1840, and all of these years lived in the same vicinity. Mr. Keller is 88 years of age and his wife 86. Both were born in Ephrata township and are prominent members of the German Baptist Brethren church.

## Neighborhood Favorite.

Mrs. E. D. Charles, of Harbor, Maine, speaking of Electric Bitters, says: "It is a neighborhood favorite here with us." It deserves to be a favorite everywhere. It gives quick relief in dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney derangement, malnutrition, nervousness, weakness and general debility. Its action on the blood, as a thorough purifier, makes it especially useful as a spring medicine. This grand alternative tonic is sold under guarantee at Joseph W. Culbert's drug store. 50c.

## A Musical Event.

On Tuesday afternoon Miss Marion Spangler, instructor of the music department of Ursinus College, delightfully entertained the student body and friends of the college with an "afternoon with American composers." Miss Spangler gave a very interesting and instructive talk on American music and its composers, illustrating her remarks with very pleasing piano and vocal music. After the program an informal reception and tea was held in the library.

## Large Hog Slaughtered.

On Saturday last Wallace Hoyer of near Mingo, Upper Providence, with the help of a number of his neighbors, slaughtered his 18 months old pig that brought down the beam at 700 pounds and yielded 300 pounds of lard. The animal was the largest porker slaughtered in Upper Providence for many years, and our informant thinks that the feeders of Yerkess and vicinity will have to get quite busy if they intend to lead the Mingo section of Upper Providence in fattening porkers.

## Drowning Accident.

A very sad drowning accident occurred Wednesday of last week about four o'clock when Raphael Sobarido, a Cuban student at Ursinus Academy lost his life in the Perkiomen creek, a short distance above the Collegeville Mills. The unfortunate student was skating on the creek with a number of companions and skated further down stream than most of the skaters, of whom there were quite a number on the creek at the time. One of his fellow skaters had just warned Sobarido that the ice was thin and that he had better go along up creek with him when Sobarido skated headlong into an open place in the ice. The water was six or seven feet deep and the ice all around him was very thin. He struggled to keep afloat but appeared to have lost all presence of mind for instead of clinging to the ice till his companions who were making frantic efforts to help him, could bring him aid, he struggled fiercely in the water and as a result became exhausted and sank for the last time before his schoolmates could reach him. A boat was quickly brought and George Bordner with a grapple hook and rake worked for an hour in the broken ice and water and finally succeeded in locating the body and bringing it to the surface. Doctor Hunsberger, of Skipkapp, who was passing along that way at the time, examined the body and found that the last spark of life had disappeared. The body was then removed to J. L. Bechtel's undertaking establishment and on Thursday morning Coroner King viewed the body and decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

The sudden death of one of their schoolmates cast a gloom over the entire student body of both the Academy and College. The young man had many friends among the residents of this borough who also sincerely lament his death. On Saturday morning appropriate services were held in the college chapel, a large number of the townspeople as well as the students participating in the services. The funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Henry T. Spangler. Professor Chandler, Principal of the Academy made a few remarks in which he touched on the previous life of the deceased and among other things mentioned the fact that Sobarido had just received a letter from his mother, Mrs. Marie Sobarido, of Havana, Cuba, who had not seen her son for three years, on the morning of the day he so suddenly met his death. Mrs. Sobarido was unable to see her son before his burial, an aunt and an uncle being the only relatives of the deceased who were able to attend the funeral. The final rites of the Catholic church were observed over the remains at St. Patrick's church, Norristown, Monday morning, and the body was then interred in the Catholic cemetery. Deceased was 16 years old.

## The Jumping Off Place.

"Consumption had me in its grasp; and I had almost reached the jumping off place, when I was advised to try Dr. King's New Discovery; and I want to say right now, it saved my life. Improvement began with the first bottle, and after taking one dozen bottles I was a well and happy man again," says George Moore, of Grimsland, N. C. As a remedy for coughs and colds and healer of weak, sore lungs and for preventing pneumonia New Discovery is supreme. 50c. and \$1.00 at Joseph W. Culbert's, the drugist. Trial bottle free.

## Died Grieving for Daughter.

Grief and worry over the loss of her 16-year-old daughter, Lillian, in the Boyertown playhouse fire resulted in the death; Saturday, of Mrs. George H. Grim, of that town. She was only 39 years old, and up to the night of the horror was in the best of health, but, prostrated by it, she has since then talked only of her daughter and the other victims. This brings the total of deaths to 171, and there will probably be more traceable to the holocaust.

## Grange Fire Insurance Company.

The Huntingdon county farmers, by means of their Grange organization, are branching out into another form of business, and will soon be the managers, directors and stockholders of their own fire insurance company. A committee was appointed some time ago to draw up the by-laws and constitution of the company, which will be known as the Mutual Fire Insurance of Huntingdon County.

## Central School to be Voted For.

The voters of Perkiomen township will vote on the school house question at the next election. At present the township has two old school buildings and two schools in each but only enough pupils to make two nice sized schools. The proposition is to have a new school building located in the central part of the township and have two schools and save the expenses of maintaining, four teachers and schools and the ultimate object is to have a Township High School. The project is a step in the right direction.

## Hospital Trustees Elect S. K. Anders President.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane Friday morning, Samuel K. Anders was elected President of the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Thomas. Resolutions were also passed on the death of the late President. It was reported that at present there are 1225 male and 1346 female patients in the hospital. During the past month 14 women and 29 men were admitted while 9 males and the same number of females were discharged.

## Items From Trappe.

The oyster supper, under the auspices of the Luther League in Masonic hall, Saturday evening, was a quite successful event. All were pleased with the oysters and other good things served as well as with the service of the excellent waitresses. The proceeds netted about \$60.

The Willing Workers of the U. E. church will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Weikel on Saturday, February 15, at 2 p. m.

Wm. Stetler and family, of Norristown were the guests of Mrs. Ann Fry and family, Sunday.

Miss Katie Thomas visited relatives in Philadelphia, Sunday.

Has anybody heard anybody discuss local politics? Or, heaters?

H. R. Parker, of Reading, has purchased of S. Gross Fry the property at present occupied by Mr. Latshaw, music teacher.

The meeting of Pomona Grange No. 8, of Montgomery county, will be held on the first Thursday in March, in Masonic hall, this borough.

The Sunbeam Mission Band will hold a public meeting in the U. E. church on Sunday afternoon, February 16, at 2.30 o'clock. All parents and friends are invited. Mite boxes will be returned and the amounts contained announced after which an interesting program will be rendered, followed by a talk by the Superintendent of the Royersford Mission Band, who will report what she heard Dr. Dubs say in Reading.

Very cold weather, Sunday, again prevented services being held in the auditorium of the Lutheran church. Pastor Fegely, after his sermon in the basement of the church, vigorously took up the matter of improving the heating facilities of the church building, and an effort is being made along the line suggested by the pastor.

## Keeping Open House.

Everybody is welcome when we feel good; and we feel that way only when our digestive organs are working properly. Dr. King's New Life Pills regulate the action of stomach, liver and bowels so perfectly one can't help feeling good when he uses these pills. 25c. at J. W. Culbert's drug store.

## Keep Your Sign Out.

Peter Cooper was one of the great men of New York in the last century. It was Mr. Cooper who said: In all towns where a newspaper is published, every man should advertise in it, if nothing more than a card stating his name and the business he is engaged in. It nearly always pays the advertiser, and besides lets the people at a distance know that the town in which you reside is a prosperous community of business men and other people may settle in it with a chance to make a living. Never pull in your sign in a home newspaper while you expect to do business.

## Statement to the Taxpayers of Limerick Township.

For the information of the taxpayers of Limerick township the undersigned respectfully submits the following statement as to the cost of placing crushed and larger stone on Walnut street, the Lewis road, Fernwood road, and the Mingo road: Labor and teaming, \$2,235.84; crushing stone, \$232.50; blacksmith work, dynamite, caps, fuse, pumping water, etc., \$61.91; 2223 loads of stone at 12 cts. per load, \$266.76. Total amount expended: \$2797.01. The work on the roads started on the 26th of September 1907 and continued, with interruptions, to January 9, 1908, making a total of 67 full days at an average cost of \$41.75 per day. The foregoing is a correct statement of figures and the same can be verified by my time sheets and books.

D. B. LINDERMAN, ROADMASTER.  
BY ORDER OF THE SUPERVISORS.

## Paragraphs From Yerkess.

Miss Ruth Favinger is slowly recovering from an attack of congestion of the kidneys. Dr. Haines attends.

Miss Eunice Logan has again recovered her usual good health.

Miss Helen G. Reiff spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Reiff. Miss Reiff is a student at West Chester State Normal school.

Mr. John Gotwals and Mr. and Mrs. Abram D. Gotwals and son visited Mr. and Mrs. James G. Detwiler, Sunday.

## Jottings From Limerick.

The ice houses in this neighborhood are all filled with ice measuring from 8 to 12 inches thick.

Five Saturdays in this February. The next February with as many Saturdays will reach here, when?

A sleighing party of eighteen persons sleighed to Eagleville Saturday evening. They had such a good time that they didn't return home until 3 o'clock Sunday morning.

Lewis Hoff had the misfortune to sustain a compound fracture of his right leg, below the knee, Saturday afternoon. He was helping to slaughter a cow at Rogers' place, when the animal fell upon him, with the result stated. Dr. Knipe was called and Mr. Hoff was taken to the Pottstown Hospital.

Wilmer Keck and friend Stilleto Yorgey and Wm. Fillman and his friend, Rose Moyer, of Pottstown, spent Sunday with Wm. L. Gaugler and family, Sunday.

Lawrence Geiger, of Reading, spent Saturday with D. B. Linderman and family.

Harry O. Neil, driver for Mark Yeager, the butcher of Sanatogo, was trampled upon by his horse, Saturday, and sustained several fractured ribs. The horse frightened at a passing trolley car, and Mr. Neil was trying to control the animal when he was injured.

## In Memoriam.

On the 21st of January, 1908, Mrs. Mary Wanner was removed from this life by the hand of an inscrutable Providence. By her death the husband has lost an affectionate wife and true helpmeet and her children a devoted Christian mother. Sister Wanner was a member of Keystone Grange No. 2 since its organization. She possessed a kind and cheerful disposition, and was ever ready to extend a helping hand to those who needed assistance. She was thoroughly imbued with the principles of our noble order and exemplified them in her daily life. Her loss will be sadly felt, in the Grange and by her neighbors and friends. She has gone from her labors, to enjoy the rewards of the good and faithful.

Resolved, That in honor of her memory our charter be draped for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That the foregoing memorial be spread upon the minutes, a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and published in the Collegeville Independent.

JAMES R. WEIKEL, HENRY S. SHAINLINE, KATHRYN V. SHAINLINE, } Committee.







## The Perfect Man

By TROY ALLISON.

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"I am getting frightfully cynical," Elberta said dolefully, arranging the cushions on the box couch so the becoming red one would be nearest her face, "and I don't like it. My dislike is not founded so much upon moral grounds as from a regard for my complexion."

"Eh?" remarked Mr. Terhune helplessly. "Your conversation, my dear Elberta, often seems involved. Your remarks are sometimes not as lucid—that is, as intelligible—as one might desire."

"Perhaps I am forgetting that the young or very feeble are fed on specially prepared food, John, and the



"SHE HAS THE DAINTEST LITTLE NOSE I EVER SAW."

rule probably applies as much to the mental as to the physical," she said, with mock petulance.

"Now, my dear girl, don't fly off into a psychological discussion, for either nature defrauded me or they left out something in my college course, I don't know which. The only thing I want to know is—why being cynical should affect your complexion."

"That's easily explained. It takes the sparkle out of my eyes, it draws my mouth down at the corners and destroys my dimple, and to cap the climax it makes me wonder if there is a living, breathing man worth marceling my hair for. So when I get in a cynical mood I go around straight haired, thin lipped, with a listless expression that makes me positively homely."

"But, my dear child," protested Mr. Terhune, "I could run in almost any time to admire the marcelled hair, and if I didn't happen to come at the psychological moment you could phone me at any minute, and I would be delighted—de-light-ed—to rush to admire—just count on me for any old time," he added graciously.

"John, you are at intervals positively foolish," she said severely, trying to select from the box in her lap a chocolate that contained a nut. "I am tired of being admired by plain, everyday men."

"Like me?" he suggested amiably.

"I didn't say I was rude or impolite enough to call you names. I merely said I was cynical," she demurred.

"Oh, call me a plain, everyday man if you like," he conceded graciously. "If it makes you feel one tiny bit better to work off your cynicism on me, Lady Fair. 'Tis sweet to die for—er—I'm not strong in poetry, Elberta, but I'm willing to help you out all I can. So you want the marcel to be admired by some wonderful being, Elberta, my child, don't you think a perfect man would let his thoughts run upon—er—scientific lines—and not undulations in—hair lines?"

"He wouldn't, I'm sure, labor under the impression that he could make puns," she sniffed disdainfully.

"Even if he didn't make puns he might be disagreeable in other respects," suggested Mr. Terhune hopefully. "His very perfection, my dear girl, would make him clear sighted enough to see the imperfections of others. Now, I think you are perfect, but he probably would not take to you at all on account of your imperfections."

"Indeed? Would you enumerate them?" The tone struck Mr. Terhune as being slightly icy, but, however foolish, he evidently was not lacking in bravery.

"If you will for once let me assume that I, even I, am a perfect man, perhaps I can give you a few of the ideas he might entertain."

"Pray do. It cannot fail to be interesting," he replied.

"That reminds me. I met Miss Deland on the street this afternoon, and I never in my life saw so perfect a profile. She is the exact type that would make a suitable mate for your perfect man. And I think she has the daintiest little nose I ever saw," reminiscingly.

Elberta reddened slightly. She had always wondered if her nose were not a trifle large, and her fingers unconsciously flew to her face to be passed furtively over the suspected member.

"And she always makes herself so

entirely charming—she doesn't seem to be moody—one could not imagine her ever being—er—rude. She is an ideal feminine character, a perfectly womanly woman—she would give her husband just the proper amount of adoration necessary to stimulate him to success—she wouldn't expect the perfect man to waste time in admiring a mere woman—a frail, impulsive, whimsical woman. The perfect man, my dear, would probably—at least possibly—be the center of attraction himself. I can imagine that his wife would occupy the subordinate position of second fiddle."

Elberta sat quietly stroking her nose with her finger, evidently deeply absorbed in thought.

"John—do you think my nose is—very large?" she asked timidly, almost humbly.

"Oh, I have seen a few larger," declared Mr. Terhune airily.

It is hard to have one's sensitive point so negligently handled, and the girl looked at him in grieved surprise. "I had no idea you were so disagreeably critical. Of course I never thought I was a beauty, but I can't help the size of my nose."

"Of course you can't," consolingly. "Nobody can blame you for it," he declared piously. "We should not blame people for their misfortunes. We should sympathize."

She looked at him a second, tears of mortification in her eyes. "You are—cruel," she said in muffled tones from the depth of the red pillow where she buried her face.

Mr. Terhune without her eyes upon him permitted a look of satisfaction to creep over his face.

"Wouldn't it be awful to live in the same house with a man so perfect himself that he never noticed your eyes or hair, who perhaps had so perfect a nose that he would make disagreeable comparisons of your own—features?" he suggested wickedly.

A slight sob from the red cushion and an unhappy tapping on the floor by the small slipped foot nearest him was the only response.

"Wouldn't you rather have a—well, just a plain everyday man who thought you altogether charming?" He dared to put his hand on the mass of fluffy hair that showed off well on the red cushion. He had never been so daring before, and the sobs stopped in amazement.

"He—he might like Miss Deland's type too. I haven't a profile like hers," came the muffled tones.

"Pshaw!" said Mr. Terhune, with a fine flow of scorn. "She is always so exactly the same that she would soon grow monotonous." And he deftly lifted the bowed head to his shoulder.

"But is my nose—so very large?" came a whisper from his shoulder.

"You dear," said the plain, everyday man enthusiastically, "there's not in the whole world a more charming feature."

### Story of a Black Cap.

A court martial was being held on board the Hibernia at Malta for the trial of a gunner who had been drinking not wisely, but too well. The evidence had been taken, the finding decided on and the court cleared to consider the sentence. The court was reopened and the prisoner ushered in. Hardly had he crossed the threshold when, to the astonishment of the members of the court, he threw himself face downward, uttered a wild shriek and pleaded piteously for mercy. Every one looked at the president, and the reason for the prisoner's strange behavior at once dawned on their perplexed minds. The president's hair on top was conspicuous by its absence, and in private life he invariably wore a black skullcap. Now, the Hibernia was one of the draftiest ships in the navy, and the deliberations had been somewhat long, so in the prisoner's absence the president had covered his head with its usual protector, but on the man's re-entry quite forgot to hide it by putting on his cocked hat. The unfortunate gunner, whose nerves were somewhat unstrung as a result of his recent debauch, jumped at the conclusion that the wearing of the black cap by the president signified that he was to be hanged for his offense, instead of which his punishment turned out to be a few days in the cells.—London P. T. O.

### Robbing the Mail.

General Post Office, Dec. 17, 1796.—The Post-boy, carrying the North Mail from Warrington to Chester, was stopped on Monday evening, the 5th inst., between 7 and 8 o'clock, within a mile of Chester, by a Man on foot, who took from him the Mail, containing the Manchester, Warrington, and Frodsham bags of letters. The Robber was dressed in a blue jacket and White Trousers, and had an old case cover to his hat. Whoever shall apprehend and convict, or cause to be apprehended and convicted, the person who committed this robbery, will be entitled to a reward of Two Hundred Pounds over and above the reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of highwaymen; and if any accomplice in the robbery, or knowing thereof, shall surrender himself and make discovery, whereby the person who committed the same may be apprehended and brought to justice, such discoverer will be entitled to the said reward of Two Hundred Pounds, and will also receive his Majesty's most gracious pardon. By command of the Postmaster-General.

ANTH. TODD, Secretary.  
—An Old English Advertisement.

### Kindly Meant.

"You'll have a fit when I get through with you!" cried the first.

"Just try it on!" promptly retorted the other.

No, gentle reader, they were not quarreling. The first speaker was a dressmaker and the other her patron.

## Montgomery Trust Company

### A FRENCH HERCULES.

Marvelous Strength of the Father of Alexandre Dumas.

My father was twenty-four at the time of enlisting and as handsome a young fellow as could be found anywhere.

His free colonial life had developed his strength and prowess to an extraordinary degree. He was a veritable American horse lad, a cowboy. His skill with gun and pistol was the envy of St. Georges and Junot, and his muscular strength became a proverb in the army. More than once he amused himself in the riding school by passing under a beam, grasping it with his arms and lifting his horse between his legs. I have seen him do it, and I recollect my childish amusement when I saw him carry two men standing upon his bent knee and hop across the room with these two men on him. I saw him once in a rage take a branch of considerable toughness in both his hands and break it between them by turning one hand to the right and the other to the left.

A few years later the gallant hussar was a brigadier general and performing feats of valor which earned him the title of "the Horatius Cocles of the Tyrol." Best of all we like the son's description of Horatius storming of Mont Cenis:

The climbers reached the plateau. Although it was a dark night, the long line of soldiers, clothed in blue uniforms, could have been perceived outlined against the snow from the fort. But my father had foreseen this contingency; each man had a cotton cap and a shirt rolled up in his knapsack. This was the ordinary dress my father adopted at night when he hunted chamois.

They reached the foot of the palisades without having roused a single challenge. The men began climbing the palisades as soon as they reached them; but, thanks to my father's herculean strength, he thought of a better and quieter way—namely, to take each man by the seat of his trousers and the collar of his coat and throw him over the palisades. The snow would break the fall and also deaden the noise. Surprised out of their sleep and seeing the French soldiers in their midst without knowing how they had come there, the Piedmontese hardly offered any resistance. — From "My Memoirs," by Alexandre Dumas, Translated by E. M. Waller.

### FOREST FIRES.

The Watchful Rangers and the Way They Fight the Flames.

In almost any of the western mountains the traveler sees the fire warnings of the forest service, and he is likely to meet some of the rangers. You will find them crossing the high Sierras in California, in the Crazy Mountains of Montana, among the Olympics in Washington or following the old Apache trails along the mesas in Arizona. Wherever he is, the ranger keeps a keen lookout for the smoke of forest fires, and in the clear western atmosphere even a little smoke column can be detected from afar. As soon as he discovers it the ranger takes his ax and shovel and goes as only a western horse and rider can. Many small fires are stopped by this watchfulness, but there are others which take many men many hours to subdue. A fire in a chaparral so thick that a man can hardly force his way through it and parched by six months of drought makes hard and trying fighting. Then there are fires in the big timber among the dead trees of old windfalls and overhead fires that spread faster than a man can run. If unchecked, they will burn for weeks over thousands of acres of timber.

And all this destruction may be caused by a carelessly left campfire or a match dropped from horseback. The sheep men used to set the forest on fire purposely, for the year after a fire the burned acres yield fine forage. Happily this practice is discontinued. Sparks from locomotives now set more fires within the national forests than any other cause. Camping parties are the next worst offenders. Indians, stockmen, miners and lumbermen who travel continually in the forests very seldom leave campfires to spread and do damage. They know too well the results. For a time almost every year the citizens of Portland, Ore., lose sight of some of the great mountains around the city on account of the smoke from the burning forests. There is little doubt that since the white man settled in the west more timber has been uselessly burned than has been cut and used.—Arthur W. Page in World's Work.

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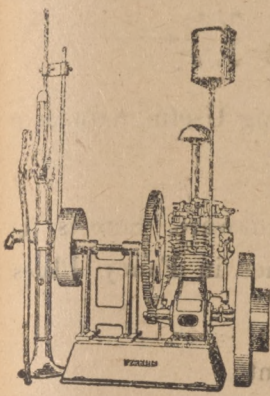
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# An Army In One.

By J. LUDLUM LEE.

Copyrighted, 1908, by C. H. Sutcliffe.

The snow had been falling for hours. The air was heavy with dampness, and the streets were crowded with children, glad of the storm, as it offered them an opportunity to use their sleds. And at last here was the snow they had prayed for!

In the middle of High street a snowball fight was in progress. A motley crowd of youngsters had made hundreds of snowballs, and they were ranged on both sides of the street in "gangs." The recruits were lined up ready for action when a sleigh turned the corner.

"Cheese it, fellows!" came from the leader of one side. "Here comes the Salvation Army!"

"Beat it! Beat it!" screamed the leader of the opposite forces. And in rank disorder both sections disappeared around the corner and in doorways.

A passerby might have looked in vain for the sight of the Salvation Army. The sleigh drove up in front of a little cottage in the row, and a young girl, muffled in furs, got out, gave some directions to her driver and went into the tumbledown home.

Members of the "gang" began to reappear, and one particularly brave boy stepped up and patted the horse.

"We was just gettin' ready for a fight, but guess we'll have to wait for the army to go home," he said to the driver. "Couldn't say how long that'll be, could you?" he continued.

"I didn't see any army," said the driver, smiling at the lad.

"Ah, go on," said the youngster.

"That's what we call her—Miss Murtha. We call her the Salvation Army, 'cause she's saved more sick and dyin' around these alleys than a reg'lar army, so that's our name for her. Pa



"SOCK IT TO HIM! RIGHT ON THE COCKA!"

THEY YELLED.

and ma, they calls her Miss Murtha, but the "gang" calls her Salvation Army."

Inside the cottage Miss Murtha had laid aside her coat and was ministering to a sick child. Her furs were thrown carelessly over a kitchen chair, and she drew up another by the side of the bed.

"Now, Mrs. Quinn, go and take a little rest. I'll sit with Jimmy until the doctor comes. I stopped on my way and told him to come around. I'll heat some broth for Jimmy and do everything that is necessary."

The weary mother went to an adjoining room without any protest. Miss Murtha heated the broth and stared anxiously at the little fellow. She walked to and fro watching the window in hopes of seeing the doctor, but he failed to appear. Going to the door, she called to her driver, who was still in deep conversation with the boy.

"Elston, you'd better drive around to the doctor's and bring him back with you. Tell him he must hurry. Take Michael along with you to hold the horse while you go into the office," she added as she saw the rosy cheeked lad gaping at her.

The sleigh and its two occupants started to turn around. The recruits had all returned by this time and, seeing one of their leaders about to desert them, joined forces against him. With one accord they rushed to the piles of hard snowballs.

"Sock it to him! Right on the cocka!" they yelled.

The orders were carried out to a T. Of course some of the balls hit the dignified Elston, but he tickled the horse with his whip, and they spun around the corner before much damage was done. They were gone only a few minutes, as Dr. Cosgrove lived within a few blocks of High street. The time was spent in renewing ammunition, however, by the boys who were left in the street.

Elston returned with the doctor, and Michael snugly tucked between them. Suddenly a well aimed shot struck the little fellow in the left eye. With a scream he turned, but too late. The blood poured down his cheek as the doctor picked him up in his arms and carried him into the house, where Miss Murtha was waiting for him. She met them at the door in time to have seen the accident. Stepping out in the yard, she called the boys to her.

"Who hit Michael? I want to know at once. You ought to be ashamed of yourselves when you know his little brother is so sick. Who did it, I say?"

Had they been lined up for military orders they could not have replied with more even accord. Twenty voices answered:

"I done it."

Surely there is honor on High street if money is scarce.

Miss Murtha proceeded to lecture them and assured them that she would be out again in a few moments and wanted every one of those snowballs to have disappeared by that time. The boys stood in a group discussing how best to get rid of them, as they were frozen like ice.

"I tell you what, fellows, let's start a fire and melt 'em," said one clever youth.

No one ever knew where the front gate that belonged to the Quinns' fence disappeared, and it was a comment among the neighbors that Mrs. Mulqueen's kitchen shutters were stolen that same day, but the snowballs were duly melted, and the gangs sauntered toward Smith's hill for a few coasts with their new sleds.

Inside the cottage Dr. Cosgrove and Miss Murtha had barely spoken. The doctor was beside Jimmy's bed, while Miss Murtha was holding a piece of ice on Michael's cut.

"Does it hurt much now, Michael?" asked Miss Murtha as she bathed the wound, which proved to be not very deep and of no consequence.

"Tain't nothin', Salvation," said the child. His eyes sparkled as he continued: "Gee, but that was a swell ride I had in the sleigh, just like a real gentleman. It was worth a biff in de eye. I'll do it again if I git the chanct."

"Kitty, take him out of the room," said the doctor softly. "And maybe you'd better call Mrs. Quinn. Jimmy has fallen asleep, and I don't want him roused."

Michael left the room without the assistance of the Salvation Army, and Miss Murtha went to call Mrs. Quinn. They left the sick child in care of his mother, and Miss Murtha dismissed her driver and drove the doctor to his home.

Dr. Cosgrove looked at the girl beside him. Even a casual observer could see the admiration in his eyes. His very look bespoke his love for her.

"Kitty, I wish you would not expose yourself to these diseases. That child has typhoid, and I simply forbid you to go there again," he said, with some emphasis.

"Indeed, doctor, since when were you appointed my guardian?" Kitty answered, with a scornful raising of her upper lip. "I'll go where I please."

Nothing more was said until they drove up to the door of the doctor's office, and then only curt goodbyes were uttered. The next morning Kitty was at the Quinn cottage to hear that the doctor had been there all night with Jimmy and had finally fallen asleep on a couch in the dingy parlor. He had pulled the little fellow through the crisis.

Kitty stepped in and looked at the sleeping form of the man who had loved her so long and faithfully. He had forbidden her to come again, yet he would sit up all night with a sick child from whose parents he would never get a fee. She walked a little nearer to him. He roused.

"Kitty! Where am I?" he said as he shook himself and sat up.

"You are here in Mrs. Quinn's parlor, Roland, and I am sorry I was cross with you yesterday," she answered meekly.

"Kitty, darling, won't you promise me to give up this missionary work and take care of me only? I need you, dear, so much," he pleaded.

"Yes, Roland, I will, because I love you more than all the others put together," she answered as his arms went about her and their lips met.

Just then Michael's shining face appeared at the door, but with the honor of the alley he cried:

"I didn't see nothin', Salvation, honest!"

Coffee as Remedy For Asthma.

Coffee is a very excellent remedy for asthma. Those who do not know how to cut short their attacks and have not tried coffee should do so by all means. It often succeeds admirably when almost everything else has failed. There are one or two little points to be attended to in taking coffee for asthma. In the first place, it should be very strong, in fact, perfectly black. Weak coffee does more harm than good. If made very strong, much of it need not be taken. A large quantity is a positive disadvantage, for it is less rapidly absorbed and only distends the stomach. Then it should be given without sugar or milk, pure "cafe noir." It should be given on an empty stomach, for when taken on a full stomach it often does harm by putting a stop to the process of digestion.—Family Doctor.

The No Grog Law.

In July, 1862, congress revolutionized the American navy by passing the historic law providing:

"That from and after the 1st day of September, 1862, the spirit ration in the navy of the United States shall forever cease, and thereafter no distilled spirituous liquors shall be admitted on board of vessels of war except as medical stores and upon the order and under the control of the medical officers of such vessels and to be used only for medical purposes.

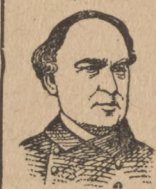
"From and after the 1st day of September next there shall be allowed and paid to each person in the navy now entitled to the spirit ration 5 cents per day in commutation and lieu thereof, which shall be in addition to the present pay."

And since that day there has been no "grog" in the United States navy.

# TWO MINUTE SKETCHES

David Glasgow Farragut.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.



The old man magnificent of the American Navy.

THE most famous naval officer in American history was David Glasgow Farragut, who died in 1870. Admiral Farragut certainly had abundant opportunity to make himself famous. He served in three great wars—that of 1812, the struggle with Mexico and the rebellion. Admiral Farragut's chief service, however, and that which won for him the distinction which places him at the head of the list of our naval commanders, was given during the civil war. It is a fact somewhat remarkable that a man past sixty years of age should display such bravery and such ability as were shown by Farragut.

Farragut, it may be said, grew up in the navy. He was adopted into the family of the Commodore Porter of his boyhood and was bred to the sea. Though but eleven years of age when the war of 1812 began, he served through that conflict, up to the beginning of 1815, as a midshipman. From that time forth he remained in naval service, and when the civil war opened he was already a veteran of almost fifty years' experience. Though born in Tennessee and living in Virginia at the outbreak of the war, Farragut adhered to the Union cause, went north and was assigned to duty in command of the western blockading squadron in the gulf of Mexico. The story of his gunboats passing the batteries at New Orleans, Port Hudson and Vicksburg under heavy fire, resulting in the capture of New Orleans and opening the Mississippi up to Vicksburg, greatly aiding General Grant in the tedious but triumphant campaign against the latter stronghold, is unique in naval history.

But Farragut's most sensational and thrilling exploit was achieved at the entrance to Mobile bay, where he was in immediate personal command, his vessels plunging through a field of the enemy's torpedoes, silencing the terrible batteries and capturing Confederate boats in what was practically a hand to hand fight. Schoolboys of many years to come will be thrilled by the story of the brave old admiral lashed to the mast of his flagship, glasses in hand, watching and directing the movements of his squadron in the midst of a plunging fire from powerful forts.

Farragut received from congress the highest honors possible, the ranks of vice admiral and admiral being created for him. He was the old man magnificent of the American navy.

# TWO MINUTE SKETCHES

James Watt.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.



The steam engine was a plaything when he began to tinker with it.

IT was George Stephenson who, observing the lifting of a teakettle's lid by the hissing and bubbling within, conceived and created the first crude steam engine, but it was James Watt who divined the immense possibilities of steam as a motive force and adapted the engine to practical uses. So many and so important were the improvements added by Watt that he shares honors with the inventor of the original engine. Watt perfected the steam engine, adapting it to general industrial service. He took an embryonic contrivance and developed it practically to a finished creation.

This Scotchman was an instrument maker by trade. Employed in that capacity for the University of Glasgow, he took advantage of his association with the professors to increase his scientific knowledge. In the laboratory was a little steam engine vast in possibilities, but little more than a plaything when Watt began to tinker with it. His first great improvement in the engine was the invention of the independent steam condenser, which conserved much of the power that was lost in the original machine. Watt also invented the centrifugal governor, the water gauge, the mercury steam gauge and many other features, leaving the steam engine in its essential construction very much as it stands today.

Watt worked at his task with unflagging zeal. He made the improvement of the steam motor his life's work. From 1759 to 1774 he was almost constantly engaged in perfecting the mechanism of the engine. It is said that republics are ungrateful. This cannot be said of the kingdom of Great Britain in the case of James Watt, for the government extended the Watt patents beyond the prescribed term of years in recognition of the long period of time which the tireless inventor devoted to his work of improvement and adaptation.



# The Independent.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

COLLEGEVILLE, MONTGOMERY CO. PA.

E. S. Moser, Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday, February 13, 1908.

EVIDENTLY, Mr. Bryan continues in the grip of the hallucination that he is the Democratic party. An entirely self-satisfying delusion, to be sure.

In keeping with the promulgation of the standpatters that revision of the tariff must be made some other year the Steel Trust—one of the especial beneficiaries of exorbitant import duties—blandly announces that present prices will be maintained. Certainly. Users of steel and iron must continue to pay royalty to the beneficiaries. Certainly.

HORACE WHITE, the veteran editor of the New York Evening Post, who retired a few years ago after long service, spoke in Springfield, Ill., the other evening before the State Historical Society on the subject "Abraham Lincoln in 1854." Mr. White covered the celebrated Lincoln-Douglass debates in that year, when he was a young reporter.

THE American Hebrew has this to say about one Simon Findowitz, who brought his eighty-year-old father from Europe in the steerage, while he came as a second cabin passenger on the same steamer: "It is hardly to be supposed that so despicable a person can be sensitive to public ridicule, yet, both for his own deserts and a horrible example, he should be held up to the contempt of the community."

FROM the Philadelphia Record: Protection cannot be taken out of politics, but the tariff can be. A little over fifty years ago the country had a revenue tariff, and neither political party mentioned the subject in its platform. The tariff was out of politics. But protection is invariably a political issue. It is an immoral scheme for transferring money from one man to another—a felonious use of the taxing power for the benefit of individuals—and it will always create political opposition.

THE editor is in receipt of a circular which invites all Prohibitionists and all who are opposed to the liquor traffic to attend a convention to be held in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, Norristown, Pa., Saturday, February 22, at 3.30 p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various offices to be filled in the fall election, electing delegates to the State and National Conventions, elect officers and members of the county committee and transact other important business.

A PROPOSITION is before the Legislature of New Jersey to do away with nominating conventions altogether, even candidates for the Governorship and such other State offices as may hereafter be made elective to be named directly by the voter at publicly conducted primary elections. It is not only proposed that the voters shall express their preference with respect to candidates for the United States Senate, but also elect in open primaries delegates to national Presidential conventions.

THE Secretary of the Woman Suffrage Association of Montgomery County should extend a very cordial invitation to the editorial writer on the literary staff of the Norristown Times to attend the next regular meeting of the Association; and, the invitation should embody a special request to the editorial luminary of the Times to bring with him to the meeting a list of well-thought-out suggestions as to just how the work of the Association may be improved in character and effectiveness. Since he has announced his entire sympathy with the main object or purpose of the Woman Suffrage movement, he should be accorded an early opportunity to aid the Association with the thoughts he can muster in "drilling wisdom" into the craniums of the good women who are not directing the affairs of the Association altogether to the liking of the editor of the Times. It is to be hoped the Secretary will extend the invitation and that the editor will signify his acceptance thereof.

THE next President of the United States should be a man of the conservative type, and withal an individual of strong decision of character, one who will demand, without noise or a special demonstration of individualism, the enforcement of the national statutes as to corporations and the punishment of those found by legal process guilty of infractions of the law, be they relatively rich or relatively poor, a President who will discharge his duties without flourishing trumpets, who will keep a steady eye upon the Constitution and maintain the dignity of his high office, regardless of popular furor and clamor. The best Presidential timber in sight is Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, and Governor Hughes of New York, Republicans; Judge Gray of Delaware, and Governor Johnson of Minnesota, Democrats. Four strong statesmen; four level-headed Americans. Either of them would grace the Presidential chair and add lustre to the Presidential office.

THIS is a century of enquiry and sincere investigation. Men and women are thinking; they will keep on thinking; men and women must reason; they will keep on reasoning. When they perceive a fact in the processes of Nature and discern evidence that absolutely supports the fact, they must, to be square with themselves, accept the fact. For many hundreds of years much has been proclaimed about heaven and hell. And now it has come to pass that Rev. Frederick A. Hinckley, a Unitarian clergyman of Philadelphia, finds heaven and hell to be earthly conditions, not particular places, beyond this whirling sphere. He says: "Of heaven and hell as places we at present know nothing. It is more important for us to think of them now as conditions. Heaven and hell as conditions are effects of which the causes lie in ourselves and the influences which have preceded and surround us. The consciousness of right doing makes heaven; the consciousness of wrong doing makes hell. Progress means getting away from conditions that make hell and into conditions that make heaven. The best way to find heaven in the future is to begin to make it now." The Rev. Hinckley's conclusions may not be accepted from the standpoint of mere belief. It nevertheless remains a fact that earthly conditions afford hell in abundance on this earth, here and now; as well as heaven—not always in plentitude. The Unitarian clergyman is on the right line, with plenty of very rational evidence on all sides. Hasten the day when there will be less hell or more heaven on earth.

ACCORDING to the act of February 17, 1906, known as the Primary Election law, the County Commissioners have issued a formal proclamation for the county primary election to be held Saturday, April 11, 1908, at the respective polling places in the 138 districts into which Montgomery is divided. The Republican electors in the Legislative districts will choose 9 delegates to the State Convention as follows: First, 2; Second, 3; Third, 3; Fourth, 1. The Democratic electors will name 11 delegates, one more than last year, as follows: First, 2; Second, 3; Third, 2; Fourth, 4. The Prohibitionists will name 4 delegates at large for their State Convention representation, while the Socialists will name three delegates at large to their State Convention. As to the National Convention representation from the Eighth Congressional District, of which this county forms a part, the Republicans will select 2 regular and 2 alternates (one of each from this county, the others being chosen from Bucks), while the Democrats will make a similar selection. At the same time the Prohibitionists will choose 2 men to attend their national convention. At the same time the Republican electors, in each of the 138 election districts of the county, will select one person to act as the member of the Republican County Committee. These men will, under the amendment to the party rules now pending, form the executive body which will conduct the fall campaign in the county, thus relieving the present committeemen, who, under the old rule, would thus officiate. The county offices, for which persons will be nominated by each of the political parties, April 11, are the following: Congressman; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; an Assebliman, in each of the four districts; Recorder of Deeds; Register of Wills; Clerk of the Courts; County Commissioners; County Auditors; Director of the Poor.

THE Pennsylvania State Treasurer is carrying on his books \$96,100 in bonds issued in 1841, and which have never been presented for payment. Interest on the same ceased some 40 years ago. There are bonds and other securities issued at a still earlier date, amounting to \$20,000, that are still unredeemed, making a total of \$116,100. These securities have all probably been lost or destroyed, so the State is in that amount.

## HINT AT RAKE OFF IN CAPITOL JOB

Sanderson "Had to Put Up Big Wad For Others."

HE WOULDN'T LOWER BILLS

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 12. — The climax in the state capitol conspiracy trial was reached just before the commonwealth closed, when Stanford B. Lewis, assistant to Architect Joseph M. Huston, declared on the witness stand that Contractor John H. Sanderson, one of the defendants, complained that he did not want to cut down his bills because he "had to put up a big wad for other people."

Lewis also testified that the letter which he produced Monday, with the explanation that it was responsible for his being indicted for conspiracy in the capitol prosecutions had been written and brought to him by former Auditor General Snyder, a defendant in the present case, for his signature in which Lewis was made to say he had certified to a bill for \$187,735.20 paid to the Pennsylvania Construction company for metallic filling cases which he had found correct.

The letter is as follows: "I have examined the bill of the Pennsylvania Construction company for metallic furniture amounting to \$187,735.20, and find the same to be correct. The goods have been delivered in their place in the state department and according to plans and specifications."

These sentences were written on a typewriter and the following manuscript was attached:—

"The amount of the bills is according to the price the contract awarded."

"STANFORD B. LEWIS, Approved, Joseph M. Huston, Architect."

Lewis' testimony came like a shock to the defense following as it did the introduction of a great amount of documentary evidence to show that thousands of dollars were paid to Sanderson for capitol furnishings months before their delivery, in spite of the fact that certificates of receipt in good condition were required by law before bills could be approved by the board of grounds and buildings.

The testimony of Lewis was direct and unqualified and was not attacked by the defense. The commonwealth was able to put in this evidence by calling Lewis to the stand to offer the letter which he had endeavored to introduce Monday.

As told by Lewis, Sanderson's statement was made in the spring of 1906, when the contractor paid a visit to Huston's office during the absence of the architect in Europe. "Mr. Sanderson came to our office with bills which he requested architect's certificates," Lewis said. "The board of public grounds and buildings had ordered a reduction in some of these bills."

"I told Sanderson what instructions had been issued and he protested against any cut in his bills. He said he 'didn't see why he should have to lower his bills when he had to put up a big wad for others.'"

His statements were the first direct evidence introduced into the case to the effect that a "rake-off" was being paid to some one in the capitol job.

The attorneys for the defense were greatly surprised at this statement and after a whispered consultation, Mr. Gilbert cross-examined the witness briefly and then he was allowed to leave the stand. No reference was made by Mr. Gilbert in his cross-examination to this statement by Lewis. After the commonwealth had closed the defense made a motion to strike certain testimony from the record, which Judge Kunkle took under advisement.

The commonwealth secured the admission of a letter from Shumaker acknowledging the receipt of twenty-five senate chairs from Sanderson on Jan. 1, 1905, which are declared to have been paid for the following day and which were not delivered until Jan. 30. The state's lawyers claim that the fact that the chairs were certified to and delivered and paid for before the actual shipment is a strong evidence of conspiracy.

In the re-direct examination of Lewis the commonwealth showed that two certificates which Snyder took to the office of T. Larry Eyre in Philadelphia for Huston's signature were dated back to conform with bills rendered by Sanderson for goods which had been paid for before delivered; that the money was advanced to Sanderson without any consideration of the amounts of his bills, and that after the election of State Treasurer Berry in November, 1905, Snyder and other state officers added big amounts to old bills to make up the deficiency and had Huston issue new certificates.

**Law to Regulate Hotels.** Guthrie, Okla., Feb. 11.—The house of representatives passed a sweeping measure regulating hotels. The measure provides that every hotel shall provide nine-foot sheets and shall use "no cup, dish, vessel or receptacle for food that has cracks visible to the naked eye." The Ellis anti-lobbying bill, providing for jail sentences for lobbying has also passed both houses.

**Ice Too Thick; Can't Be Cut.** Stroudsburg, Pa., Feb. 12.—Winter has broken all records in Monroe county. On the large ice ponds the extreme cold weather is interfering with the ice harvest. The ice companies are complaining of too much ice, as thirty-six-inch ice covers come ponds, and this they are unable to handle.

— GREAT —

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Of Ladies' Tailored Suits, Ladies' Coats, Children's Coats, and the stock of

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## TWO INDICTMENTS AGAINST MORSE

New York Financier Charged With Grand Larceny.

HIS BAIL FIXED AT \$20,000

New York, Feb. 11.—The grand jury for New York county, which has been investigating certain business transactions involving some of the banks with which Charles W. Morse, the organizer of the American Ice company and the Consolidated Steamship company, until recently was identified, returned five indictments. Three of these indictments had to do with liquor tax cases, while two indictments charged grand larceny.

The indictments were not made public, but in asking that a good-sized bail bond be required, District Attorney Jerome stated to the court that the two charges of grand larceny were laid against "a man now on his way over here" from Europe. Following the court proceedings it was stated authoritatively that the man referred to by Mr. Jerome was Charles W. Morse, who sailed for Liverpool a week ago Saturday on the Campania, but is now returning upon the advice of his counsel.

Mr. Morse is a passenger on the Cunarder Etruria, due here late next Saturday.

The grand jury, it is learned, has ordered other indictments in connection with its investigation into banking affairs.

When the jury appeared before Justice Dowling in the supreme court, District Attorney Jerome said:

"Your honor, two of those papers in that batch are indictments on which I would like to have bail fixed. I would suggest \$20,000 on one of them and nothing on the other."

Justice Dowling looked through the indictments and replied: "I suggest that bail be fixed at \$10,000 on each of them." This was agreeable to Mr. Jerome.

Among the matters which the grand jury looked into was a transaction in which two notes for \$200,000 figured.

The federal grand jury, which also has been investigating the banking situation, concluded its day's session without handing down any indictments.

## CARLOS AND SON BURIED

Victims of Lisbon Assassins Laid Away in Pantheon.

Lisbon, Feb. 11.—The bodies of King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz Philippe were laid away beside those of their royal ancestors in the sacred sepulchres of the pantheon. The official closing of one of the most tragical incidents in Portuguese history was attended by a scene which almost developed into a disaster. A great crowd, numbering into the thousands, struggled outside the Cathedral of San Vicente seeking entrance and view the bodies before the doors were finally closed for the ceremony. Brushing back the police and the guard of royal archers they poured into the church, sweeping everything before them. A panic was threatened and the cavalry was called out to disperse the pushing thousands.

After absolution had been given and the chanting of the Benedictus, the grand chamberlain solemnly swore that the bodies were those of "our beloved lord and king, his most faithful majesty, Dom Carlos I., king of Portugal, and our prince, Dom Luiz Philippe, duke of Braganza."

Official documents were drawn up and signed and the key of each coffin was given over to the patriarch of Lisbon. When the coffins were placed in the tombs the cortege separated and the pantheon was closed.

Mob Awaits Military and Lynchers Negro Brook Haven, Miss., Feb. 11.—Elli Pigot, the negro who criminally assaulted Miss Williams, a young white woman near here several weeks ago, was taken from the custody of the Jackson military company and a posse of deputies and hanged from a telegraph pole within less than a hundred yards of the courthouse. The military company and the posse were overpowered by a mob of more than 2000 citizens. Several shots were fired during the melee and two members of the mob were wounded.

Ordered to Kill Wild Horses. Reno, Nev., Feb. 10.—Orders were received from the forestry department instructing the rangers on the Toiyabe, the Toiyabe and the Kootenai reserves, in Lander county, to kill all wild horses found on the government domain. There are about 15,000 wild horses on the reserves. They are doing much damage to vegetation and attracting domestic animals to their herds.

Broke Teeth On Pearl. Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 12.—While eating an oyster cocktail Rev. J. Max Longsdorf bit on a huge pearl and broke a tooth. The pearl is said to be worth \$250. The dealer who sold the oyster opened up fourteen bushels of his stock in the hope of duplicating the find, but failed to discover anything but what oyster shells are supposed to contain.

Passed American Fleet In Strait. Punta Arenas, Strait of Magellan Feb. 10.—The Pacific Navigation company's steamship Orita, which arrived here, reports having passed the American fleet in the strait twelve miles east of Cape Pillar. The Chilean cruiser Chacabuco was leading. The weather was very stormy.

## MOVEMENT TO UNITE CHURCHES

Attempt to be Made to Unify Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

AN ORGANIZATION FORMED

Philadelphia, Feb. 12.—The following diplomatic and significant comment on the proposed unifying of the Protestant Episcopal and Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, as suggested by the organization in New York city of the Anglican Roman Union, was made by the head of the Roman hierarchy in this city, Archbishop Patrick John Ryan. Asked whether there was any possibility, from a Roman Catholic standpoint, of such an alliance, he replied:

"Such a union would be possible if the two parties could come to satisfactory terms."

Asked as to the terms on which the Anglicans or Episcopalians might enter the Catholic church in a body, the archbishop said they would be arranged by agreement with the pope.

The significance of the reply lies in the outlining of the attitude of the church of Rome as given by Rev. Charles F. Cavanaugh, the archbishop's secretary. According to Father Cavanaugh, the proposed union could be nothing but an absorption. The Roman church does not recognize the validity of Anglican orders, and Anglican priests would have to be ordained in the same manner as Roman Catholic priests before they could officiate with the recognized authority of the latter church.

At the meeting in New York, which was called and presided over by Father Paul, of the Greyfriars, convent, Garri-sons, there were present representatives from New York, Philadelphia, and Jersey City, and after a constitution had been framed William M. Camac, of Philadelphia, was elected president.

Defining the union, Father Paul, a member of the Society of the Atonement and a worker in the proposed fostering of an Anglican Union with the Roman Catholic church, said after the conference:

"After a full interchange of opinion the Anglican Roman Union was organized. It is organized on lines similar to the English Church Union. It is an association of laymen. Its object is to maintain and defend Catholic principles and forward the corporate reunion of the Anglican church with the apostolic see, the basis of agreement being a belief in the Roman primacy. Membership is restricted to those who are communicants of the Episcopal church or of churches in communion therein."

"We believe that a union will ultimately come between the two churches. We certainly are in favor of it. But it must be thoroughly understood that this is no plot to get a few Americans to leave the church and to join another. We look for a great movement in time which will bring the two churches together in the same relation which they had before the Reformation. We recognize the pope as the natural successor of St. Peter, but we are in no degree disloyal to the Episcopal church. We are opposed to the 'open pulpit' canon and intend to fight it. This union rests in the belief in the primacy of the see of Peter."

## SCHOOL FOR MURDER

Black Hand Teach Young Men Best Methods of Taking Human Life.

Pittsburg, Feb. 11.—Antonio Folino and the seven other Italians, alleged members of the Black Hand society, arrested in a raid following attempts to blackmail a son of the late Senator Quay and other residents of Sewickley Heights, an exclusive residential suburb, are being held in prison for a further hearing after letters and literature found in the house they occupied has been translated.

The police assert that a school to train young men in the wiles of extortion and the best methods of taking human life was found in session when detectives arrested the leader, Folino, with his assistants and students at the rendezvous. It is also asserted that similar schools are maintained in other communities where the extortion organizations operate and flourish. It is the opinion of some of the detectives that Folino secured his ideas from Italian fairy tales. Extracts from these are found in the by-laws of the society and in the instructions to the men when addressing their "magnanimous leader."

Suffering Papas Form Protective Club.

Warsaw, Ind., Feb. 11.—The Suffering Papa club of Warsaw has organized with fifty-seven members. Its object is to accomplish certain domestic reforms. Among them are: Refusal to walk the floor day or night with a qualling infant. Refusal to assist in the kitchen when daughters are giving parties. Cigarettes and pipes to be smoked in any part of the house and in presence of "company." Daughters' beaux to be called down hard when they get too gay. Gospel about other suffering papas to be cut out. W. F. Malish is master suffering papa.

Bound and Left to Freeze to Death.

Nauvatauk, W. Va., Feb. 11.—Lying in the snow, and bound with ropes that cut into the frozen flesh of his wrists and ankles, Reel Hatfield, a miner aged thirty years, was found unconscious in a woods two miles from here, supposedly a victim of thugs. His condition is critical.

## PALMER KNOCKED OUT

Tommy Burns Defeats English Champion in Four Rounds.

London, Feb. 11.—Tommy Burns, the American heavy-weight pugilist, knocked out Jack Palmer, of New Castle, the English champion in the fourth round of what was scheduled to be a twenty-round contest for the heavy-weight championship.

The referee might have given a decision in the first minute of the contest, as Palmer was a beaten man from the moment he entered the ring. Burns climbed under the ropes smiling and showing his customary confidence, while Palmer displayed great nervousness. Without any preliminary sparring, Burns went after him, and the first round had hardly begun before the Englishman was on his knees. He took the count twice, and during the rest of the round was busily engaged in covering himself. This was repeated in each of the other rounds, Palmer being hopelessly outclassed and apparently without ability either to deliver a telling blow or to defend himself. In the final round he was sent to the floor several times and at last was barely able to drag himself to his knees, where he remained, with his elbows on the floor, until after the count of ten had been tolled off.

## MRS. McDONALD FREE

Found Not Guilty of Murdering Webster Guerin.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Dora McDonald, who has been on trial here since Jan. 20 on the charge of murdering Webster Guerin, was acquitted by a jury in the criminal court.

Webster S. Guerin was shot and killed in his studio in the Omaha building, La Salle and Van Buren streets, Feb. 21, 1907. Mrs. McDonald was alone with him when the tragedy occurred and was immediately arrested and charged with the murder. Her husband and Leopold Freeman, president of the Champion Chemical works, signed bail bonds for \$50,000 after her indictment, March 30, 1907.

The shock of the tragedy proved disastrous to McDonald and he died Aug. 9, 1907, after an illness of several weeks. His fortune was left to the accused woman and his two sons, one the child of a former marriage. Special provision was made in his will for Mrs. McDonald's defense and the instrument was attacked in court by his former wife, Mrs. Mary McDonald, from whom he had obtained a divorce. Mrs. McDonald lost this suit.

## SUES HIS PASTOR

Kansas Man Values Salvation at \$5000.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 12.—Martin Bergman considers a soul's salvation worth \$5000, and has brought suit against Rev. H. C. Senne because the pastor refused to accept him as a member of his church.

In his petition, Bergman asserts he is a firm believer in the doctrines and creeds of the church; that it is necessary to his salvation and peace, and the quiet of himself and family that he be received in and treated as a member of the church, and entitled to take part in the communion.

The pastor refused to accept Bergman on the ground that he had conducted himself so as to be unworthy of recognition as a member of the church.

## THE DEADLY OIL STOVE

Woman Burned to Death and Three Others Injured.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10.—The explosion of an oil stove in the home of Walter Clifford, where a small family reunion was being held, in the northeastern section of the city, resulted in the death of Mrs. Jennie Thomas and the serious injury of three other persons. Mrs. Clifford was entertaining her friends at the piano, when the stove exploded, throwing oil over Mrs. Thomas, who was burned from head to foot, and died shortly after being admitted to a hospital. Mrs. Clifford was also severely burned and is in a serious condition, and both Walter and Ernest Clifford were painfully burned about the face, neck and arms. They, too, are in a hospital.

## Fled to Escape Black Hand.

Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 12.—Antonio De Salvo, a wealthy Italian contractor, who was three times made the victim of an attack by the Black Hand, left here hurriedly for New York from which port he sailed for Italy, leaving his extensive interests in the hands of a local agent to be disposed of. He was attacked at his home a week ago by a band of six armed with shot guns, and since that time he had not left the house as he believed himself to be a marked man.

Killed By Fall From Trolley Car.

Boston, Pa., Feb. 11.—James McFadden, of Phillipsburg, fell from a trolley car on his way to this city from Bethlehem and received injuries which caused his death in a short time. He died on the trolley car while being brought here.

One Killed, Six Injured While Coasting.

Mount Pleasant, Pa., Feb. 10.—While coasting, Cornelius Burford, a negro, eighteen years old, was killed and six companions were seriously injured. Burford was guiding, lost control of the sled and it went over an embankment.

## 1,000,000 Robins Killed.

New Orleans, Feb. 12.—The announcement that about 1,000,000 robins have been killed by hunters this winter in Louisiana, which is a winter home for these birds, was made by Frank M. Miller, president of the Louisiana Audubon society. The birds are killed for food.

## PRESIDENT DENIES CHARGES

Says He Did Not Make Appointments to Aid Taft's Candidacy.

Washington, Feb. 10.—President Roosevelt made answer to the recent public statements that he has made use of federal patronage to further the presidential interests of Secretary Taft. The answer is in form of a letter addressed to William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Ind., and includes a letter from Mr. Foulke to the president suggesting the need of such a statement.

The president begins by characterizing the charges as "false and malicious." He follows this with an analysis of all appointments sent by him to the senate for its action to show that in no case has the proximity of a presidential contest influenced his action.

The president says since congress adjourned on March 4 last he made 1352 appointments, 1164 being postmasters. In naming the latter he accepted the suggestions of senators and congressmen of the localities concerned. He says in Ohio the appointments were made in that way and several on the recommendation of Senators Foraker and Dick, and the charges relate to only these, of which two were nominated in the usual fashion on the recommendation of the out going congressman; and that the third nomination was made on the report of a postal inspector and would have been made without the slightest regard to whether there was a presidential canvass on hand or not.

## SHOT GIRL AND HIMSELF

Objectionable Suitor Commits Double Crime Near Phoenixville.

Phoenixville, Pa., Feb. 12.—Norman Tholan, aged fifteen years, daughter of Hiram Tholan, of West Pikeeland township, was shot and killed on the highway near her home by John Miller, a young farm hand, who after wards shot himself in an effort to end his life. Miller had been employed by the girl's father, who discharged him because, it is said, of his attentions to her. Miller came to this city, and after making a round of the saloons purchased a pistol and started back toward the Tholan farm. On the way he met Miss Norma and an eight-year old sister. Miller accosted Miss Tholan, and after a short talk drew the revolver from his pocket and shot her dead. The younger sister fled and gave the alarm, and when neighbors ran to the scene they found the dead girl's body and Miller lying unconscious in the snow, with a bullet hole in his body. His chance of recovery is slight.

## GASSOWAY DAVIS NOT TO WED

Miss Ashford Announces That She Has Broken the Engagement.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Miss Mous Ashford, of this city, announces that she is no longer engaged to former United States Senator Henry G. Davis, Democratic candidate for vice president in the last national campaign.

Miss Ashford says that she broke the engagement. She and the former senator discussed the matter, and she referred to the publicity which had been given the matter and to the determined opposition of some of the members of Mr. Davis' family to the proposed marriage.

She said that she had no desire to estrange the senator, at his age, from his family. For these reasons she did not care to have the engagement continue. Mr. Davis declined to talk.

## BONI'S PUNCH COST HIM \$20

Prince De Sagan Awarded Twenty Cents Damages.

Paris, Feb. 12.—Count Boni de Castellane, the divorced husband of Anna Gould, of New York, was found guilty by the correctional court of assault and battery on Prince Helle de Sagan his cousin, and fined \$20. The prince was awarded twenty cents damages.

During the hearing of the case Count Boni made it plain that he attacked Prince Helle because the latter had been paying attentions to Madame Gould, the count's former wife.

## Shot His Sister While at Play.

Elkton, Md., Feb. 10.—Finding her father's revolver in a trunk upstairs Katherine Fursico, the four-year-old daughter of Antonio Fursico, carried the weapon down stairs and playfully placed it against the back of her ten-year-old sister Evelyn. The weapon was discharged and the ball went clear through the girl's body. The wounded girl was removed to a hospital, where her condition is said to be critical.

## Furnace Men's Wages Cut.

Sharon, Pa., Feb. 12.—That the independent plants intend to follow the lead of the Republic Iron & Steel company in reducing the wages of furnace workers is evidenced by notices posted at the Shenango furnace stating that wages have been reduced ten and fifteen cents. Laborers will receive the former cut and the turn mer the latter.

## Saved Train From Destruction.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Feb. 11.—A fast running passenger train on the Wilkes-Barre & Eastern railroad was saved from destruction at Yatesville by an unknown foreign miner. He flagged the train, after which it was discovered that a long section of the track had disappeared in a mine cave in. All traffic on the branch is stopped.

## Four Scalded On Warship.

Vallejo, Cal., Feb. 11.—Boiler tubes on the cruiser St. Louis blew out while the St. Louis was off Sausalito. E. E. Scott, coal passer; F. Thompson, water tender; E. W. Baker, fireman of the first class, and D. Lewis, fireman of the first class, were horribly scalded with steam. It is believed that the injured will recover.

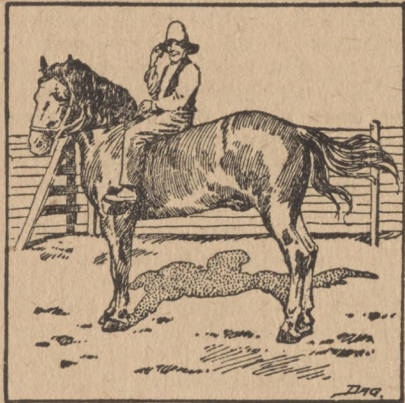


## Farm and Garden

### IMPROVING STOCK.

The Inevitable Process For Cattlemen and Horsemen.  
By J. S. COTTON.

Improvement of the class of stock using the grazing lands is becoming constantly more important. The man who is running his stock in inclosed areas or contemplates so doing in the future will find it necessary if he is to be successful to carry that class of stock that will net him the greatest returns. This statement holds equally true for the outside range. In fact, there are only two methods whereby the man who expects to continue running his stock on the public domain can meet the existing conditions successfully. One is the raising of sufficient feed to carry his stock through



STALLION ON THE RANGE.  
(Used in improving a herd in North Dakota.)

the winter safely; the other, to run a grade of stock that shall make the largest possible returns in the shortest time.

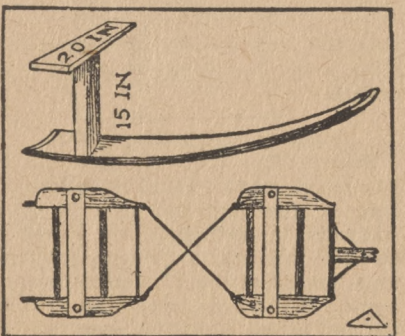
Not only must these cattle mature early, but they must be of a quality that will dress a good percentage of beef. This means that the cattleman will need to raise high grade cows and supply the very best bulls he can secure. If pure bred so much the better. In many instances the cattleman will need to grow cattle for the eastern feed yards. In producing such cattle many of these men will find it necessary to improve their herds greatly for quality and not quantity is what the eastern feeder wants.

What has been said of cattle holds equally true of horses. Today there is almost no place for the small horse or "cayuse," while good animals are in demand. That one can afford to raise good horses on the range has been demonstrated by a stockman living in western North Dakota. During a period of low prices for range horses this man bought a high priced stallion. With this animal and nine range mares of average size and quality as a nucleus he built up a fine herd. When the stallion died he was replaced with two registered Percherons, which continued to build up the herd until it was one of the finest herds of range horses in the United States. One of these stallions is shown in the figure.

When this man got his first horse his neighbors believed that he had made a serious mistake in buying so expensive an animal. For several years while he was building up his herd, at which time horses were of almost no value, he was considerably in debt. As his stock began to improve and the price of horses increased he began to realize well from this herd, and during the last two years he has sold geldings in carload lots at \$125 a head unbroken. In the summer of 1906 he sold his entire herd, 227 head, at \$85 a head straight for all branded stock, an unusually high price for range horses. There were two mares of his own raising in the herd for which the buyers refused \$550 unbroken. This man estimates that his first stallion made for him many times what he paid for it.

#### For Winter Sport.

Every country boy can get a whole lot of fun out of a "go devil" coaster. The illustration shows how it is made. A barrel stave, a piece of 2 by 4 and



COASTER AND BOBSLEDS.

a piece of scrap lumber are all the material required. And here is also a method of connecting bobsleds which will cause the hind one to follow the track of the front bob on all turns.—National Stockman.

#### What We Want to Know.

"A heavy application of manure alone gave slightly larger yields of mixed hay at the first and second cuttings than a combination of a smaller amount of manure and potash. During the sixteen years this experiment has been in progress the average yields of ten crops of corn and six of hay have been greater on the larger amount of manure alone, but not sufficiently greater to cover the extra outlay at a cost of \$5 per cord for the manure." This nugget of experience from the Massachusetts station represents the kind of work that means much to farmers.

### MUCH SOFT CORN.

Too Poor For Commerce and Will Be Fed on Farms.

Much question having arisen as to the conditions of the corn crop, which the completion of husking has revealed, the American Agriculturist, after an independent investigation upon this point, reports in part as follows:

It is the almost universal testimony of the correspondents in the important corn states, and particularly in the Ohio and Missouri valleys, that the quality of the crop is even poorer than was believed a month ago. Completion of husking emphasizes the fact that the grain this year is unusually immature, soft and full of moisture and that it is not of a quality to insure its safe keeping.

#### Heavy Farm Feeding.

The comparatively high prices ruling having led some to the opinion that a larger part of the crop would be marketed in commercial channels than usual, the returns upon this point in a decided majority of cases were that more than the ordinary percentage of this year's crop would be fed upon farms. This is accounted for by the poor quality of the crop, which renders a large part of it unavailable for commercial purposes, by the liberal supply of hogs and cattle for feeding purposes and by the fact that on account of its inferior nutritive value a larger amount than usual must be fed in order to accomplish the same results.

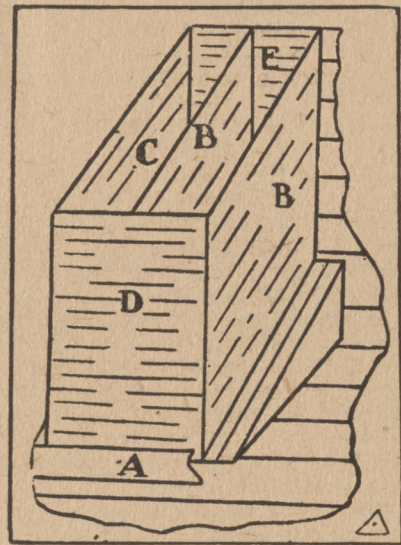
#### Fortunate Districts.

On the other hand, in a good many localities, particularly in Kansas, Missouri and the more southern part of the belt where the crop dried out better, the present disparity in price between corn and fat hogs and cattle makes the sale of corn more attractive, and there are indications that it will be sold close and animals carried over for future feeding. This tendency, however, apparently is about offset by the fact that animals already fitted for market are being held and further fed because of the recent low prices for fat stock.

### CORN BIN.

An Arrangement Suggested For Storing Shelled Corn.

Storage for shelled corn is a condition that does not have to be provided for in some sections; but, as it seems to be rapidly coming to the front in



BIN FOR SHELLED CORN.

others, R. H. Mitchell sends to Country Gentleman the accompanying illustration of an arrangement to meet this need, submitting it for what it may be worth.

As may be seen, it is a bin with a slanting floor, having cracks perhaps an eighth of an inch in width, divided into compartments by hollow partitions. A trough, A, makes it convenient to shovel up the corn. The partition B, the end C and the sides D and E should also be slats an eighth of an inch apart. The divisions B could be made of two inch furring strips nailed on both sides of the same for battens.

The width of each compartment would have to be determined by experiment, but probably eight inches would be about right. Of course the depth and height would be a matter of convenience.

#### Tests With Barley.

At the Montana experiment station the average results of a two years' test with twenty-three varieties of barley showed that Guy Mayle, a dark kerned hullless variety, gave the largest yield. New Zealand, a two rowed high grade brewing barley, stood second. The hullless varieties produced the largest quantity of feed. The two rowed varieties gave much larger yields than the six rowed varieties, and in the six rowed sorts large yields of grain were associated with large yields of straw. The average results show a yield of 1.25 pounds of straw for each pound of grain in the two rowed varieties, 1.31 pounds of straw to each pound of grain in the six rowed varieties and one pound of straw to each pound of grain in the hullless barley. Early maturing varieties gave in general light yields.

#### Alfalfa Yields.

In co-operative tests with farmers at the Maryland experiment station the reports received show yields ranging from two and a quarter to seven tons per acre. One farmer reported a yield of five tons per acre on a field of sixty-six acres seeded twelve years ago. The results of inoculation tests showed the value of using alfalfa and sweet clover soil for this purpose.

Of the farmers reporting 122 had good stands at the time of making their reports, while 36 had been unsuccessful. Of the successful parties 91 used manure, 66 lime, 57 commercial fertilizer, 39 commercial fertilizer and lime, 52 manure and lime, 33 manure and lime and commercial fertilizer, 7 a nurse crop, 41 soil inoculation, and 82 seeded in the fall.

## TWO MINUTE SKETCHES

Stonewall Jackson.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.



Head, heart  
and soul were  
in the fight.

THOUGH his baptismal name was Thomas Jonathan Jackson, the great southern general will be known in history always as Stonewall Jackson. In fact, this sobriquet bestowed upon the Confederate warrior through General Bee's remark at the first battle of Bull Run, or Manassas, "There stands Jackson like a stone wall," became so intimately identified with Jackson's name even before his untimely death in the very midst of the war that it came to be printed without quotation marks.

Stonewall Jackson always stood like a stone wall for whatever he believed to be right. A native Virginian, he believed that Virginia and the south had the highest warrant for seceding from the Union. Jackson believed that secession under the circumstances attending the struggle was ordained of God. To him the Confederate cause was always a sacred cause, and to him the war was a religious war. He was a modern crusader. Not only his head and heart, but his soul was in the fight.

Jackson opened every battle with prayer. Daily and nightly he prayed in his tent, and every man under his command, no matter how irreligious, felt the spiritual uplift of his prayers.

But Jackson fought as well as he prayed. He was a military genius. Historians north and south, American and European, have characterized him as one of the very ablest generals on either side of the conflict. But for his death when the war had still two years to run Stonewall Jackson might have come out of the struggle as the foremost military genius of the civil war.

General Lee's estimate of his chief lieutenant in the earlier Virginia campaigns expresses his own measure of the man. When Lee learned that Jackson's left arm had been amputated after being wounded by his own men through that pathetic error at Chancellorsville, a wound which resulted fatally a little later, the commander exclaimed:

"General Jackson has lost his left arm; I have lost my right arm!"

## TWO MINUTE SKETCHES

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.



Ripe scholar  
and poet of the  
people.

LONGFELLOW has been called by a critic "the poet of the commonplace." Some friends of the beloved American poet have resented this characterization, but others have accepted it with thanks to the critic. These latter hold that it is glory enough for a poet to glorify the commonplace, to see and express the beauty of simple things, as Longfellow has done.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was a ripe scholar, one of the best educated men of his time. He was a reader of many literatures in many languages. Much of his work consists of translations from other tongues, the poet putting into simple and lucid English verse the thoughts of other men, but introducing also much of the personality of the translator. By far the larger bulk of his writings is original, and much of this work is distinctively of American flavor and inspiration.

Longfellow in "Hiawatha" produced the first great American poem of epic length and treatment. In this work the poet brought the neglected and despised American Indian for the first time into poetic literature. He perceived and gave expression to the romance of the aborigine.

But it is by his briefer poems, the lyrical pieces, that Longfellow is best known to the great mass of the people. "The Psalm of Life" has passed into current speech, "The Children's Hour," "The Bridge," "The Arsenal at Springfield" and a score of lyrics in simple and tender strain have become a part of the life of English speaking people everywhere. In the sonnet, one of the most artistic forms of poetic expression, Longfellow still stands unsurpassed in American literature.

Other poets have arisen in America, some few of whom have shown a higher genius in creative work, but Longfellow, the kindly old Harvard professor, the poet of "The Village Blacksmith," remains, when all is said and done, the most widely popular of American poets, not only on this side of the Atlantic, but across the sea as well. Longfellow was the people's poet because he wrote so lucidly that the people could understand and appreciate, because he made the commonplace poetic.

## TWO BIG CLOTHING EVENTS AT WEITZENKORNS'.

### Annual February Sale of Trousers. - Reduction Sale of Raincoats.

Everybody in Pottstown knows of our Annual Trousers Sale when we gather together all the old trousers discovered by our yearly inventory and place them on sale at greatly reduced prices.

This year the selection is particularly fine and unusually low priced. Besides a goodly number of high grade trousers that belong to suits that were sold without them we have added a number of special trousers of various high grade fabrics such as Fancy Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Black Thibets, etc.

This sale affords an excellent opportunity to buy a pair of trousers to match that coat and vest which still looks well even if the trousers have worn out. It saves the cost of a new suit and appears almost as well. Here's a short story of the prices:

All Regular \$3.00 Trousers, now - - \$2.00.

All Regular \$3.50 and \$4 Trousers, now - - \$2.75.

All Regular \$5 and \$6 Trousers, now - - \$3.33.

All sizes are included in the selection and the slim, stout or medium man will find no trouble in obtaining his proper size. This is a sale of clothing that is like all Weitzenkorn's sales out of the ordinary and it behooves those who would profit by these reductions to be on hand early. The markings are of the quick-clearing character.

### A General Reduction of Raincoats---Our First.

There's no use denying the fact that there has been a backward season and that ready money has been hard to obtain. We're in the same position everybody else is and to make way for incoming stocks we must clear out what we have on hand regardless of the price. This is the first time we have ever made such a sweeping reduction in our Raincoat Department and it's an opportunity to buy a coat that will not only keep you warm but that is a perfect rain shedder as well at an unheard-of price. Just read the two items below for some information as to the big values in this offering, then come look over the stock and come soon for a good choice.

\$10 and \$12 Raincoats go at \$7.75. \$15, \$18 and \$20 Raincoats go at \$11.75.

Here's a collection of some fine Raincoats for Men and Boys, full and quarter length, that regularly sold for \$10.00 and \$12.00 and were big values at these prices, but now the backward season has forced the price to..... \$7.75

There are some real beauties in the lot and you must see them to realize the greatness of the values. Coats in the lot sold regularly from \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00. Not many of \$20 variety. Come early for your choice. Sale price..... \$11.75

Weitzenkorns, - Pottstown, Pa.

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Mutual Fire Insurance Co.  
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## High-Grade FERTILIZERS

MR FARMER :

No use trying to make farming pay without first improving the soil.

No use trying to improve the soil with any but **Animal Bone Fertilizer**. Poor soil will make the farmer poor; rich soil will make the farmer rich.

NOW is the time to start a right for better days, big crops and more money, by using **Trinley High - Grade Animal Bone Fertilizers**. Old established and reliable; on the market for more than thirty years.

More actual plant food for the money than in any other. Give it a trial and be convinced.

If your dealer does not handle it, write us giving his name and we will see that you are supplied. Write to-day.

**JACOB TRINLEY,**  
LINFIELD, PA.

## STYLISH SHOES That Fit the Feet !

WITH A REGARD OF GIVING GOOD WEAR, our shoes are made by the leading shoe manufacturers of the country, and if they do not wear satisfactory a new pair goes for nothing. It is our aim to please in styles, quality and price. See how we have succeeded by inspecting our stock and informing yourself of our prices.

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Shoes \$4

Don't fail to look at our

Ladies' \$2.00 Shoes in vici kid, Box Calf and Colt Skin. Ladies' \$1.50 Shoes in vici kid and Box Calf. Ladies' Warm Lined Shoes, 85 cts. and upwards.

Children's Heavy School Shoes, 85c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Men's \$1.50 and \$2.00 Shoes in Satin Calf and Box Calf.

Boys' \$1.50 and \$2.00 Shoes in Box Calf, Gun Metal and Colt Skin.

Little Boys' \$1.00 Shoes in Satin Calf and Box Calf.

A full line of Warm Lined Shoes and Rubbers of all kinds.



Sole Agents for Ralston Health Shoes.

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LEADERS IN FOOTWEAR.

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## DIARRHOEA MIXTURE

Will cure your Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel troubles.

Best Tooth Powder, 10 Cents a Box. : Corn Cure, 10 Cents a Bottle.

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